

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1907.

No. 16

The "Public-Be-Damned" Policy of Calhoun and Scott.

Patrick Calhoun, President of the United Railroads, and Henry T. Scott, President of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, stand before the community to-day as the two men responsible for the continuance of industrial strife in this city, and to them should be charged the stagnation which afflicts the retail merchants and the suffering and inconvenience our people generally are experiencing because of the crippled condition of the street-car system and the telephone service.

In making this statement the LABOR CLARION is not unmindful of the fact that there is an element in the community which holds the labor unions responsible for the industrial and other ills that now afflict San Francisco. We are also aware of the fact that this sentiment is being assiduously cultivated by that section of the press that is notoriously anti-union, and that money is being used lavishly to purchase the "editorial" columns of publications that are unfriendly toward Organized Labor.

Notwithstanding the opinions of the unthinking and unreasonable people who are at all times either passively or openly opposed to Organized Labor, and the misrepresentations of a considerable section of the press, we reiterate the statement that Calhoun and Scott are the two men—the only men, in fact—who stand in the way of restoration of industrial peace in this city, and that they, and not the unions, are responsible for the strikes of the employes of the United Railroads and the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Both Calhoun and Scott—particularly Calhoun—have been posing before the community as champions of the right of an individual, firm or corporation to conduct business without interference or dictation from employes or any "outside" party, and consequently they have declined repeatedly to open peace negotiations with any of the several committees of citizens and individuals who have endeavored to stop the industrial strife that is paralyzing the business life of the community.

The bald truth is this:

The assertion of these men to the effect that they are fighting for "principle" is the merest pretense and deceives none who knows them.

At heart they are bitterly opposed to labor unions, and their actions have demonstrated the fact that their opposition is based on the fact that the labor unions have repeatedly prevented them from imposing such conditions on their employes as would secure service at a cost which approached as closely as possible the minimum amount of money which would

purchase for the worker the bare necessities of life.

Scott, the Reactionary.

Of the two men, Scott is the most candid. He wastes but few words in expressing friendly sentiments toward labor unions in general, contenting himself with terse declarations of his intention to conduct his business "without interference from any quarter," and his career in the industrial life of this city shows that he is willing to go to almost any length to maintain his position in this respect. His attitude has always been one of stubborn opposition to labor unions, his position in the strike of the Telephone Operators being exactly what it was in the Iron Trades strike of 1901 when he was in immediate control of the Union Iron Works. Then he fought against inauguration of the nine-hour day, but the men eventually obtained the shorter workday, and now are concluding an agreement whereby the eight-hour day will be secured. Scott's policy, while he was the ruling spirit of the Union Iron Works, caused much suffering among the workers and the loss of vast sums of money by business men, but it proved a failure in the end. That fact, however, does not appear to deter him from pursuing the same course to-day in his capacity of President of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company. The truth is, Scott is out of joint with the times. He is a reactionary of the most pronounced type in the industrial world—a man who is amenable to neither reason nor argument, and by disposition better fitted to govern in a penitentiary where only the most hardened and unruly criminals are confined, rather than to hold a position where he has power to affect the bread-and-butter interests of working men and women.

Scott's industrial policy as an ironmaster proved a failure; his policy as a telephone manager will also fail. The telephone operators employed by Scott were forced to organize in order to secure redress of grievances that originated entirely under Scott's rule. Had not the conditions imposed on the girls become intolerable the union would not have been formed, and the determination shown by these girls in face of the bitter opposition of the officials of the company and its allies and hirelings shows how deep-rooted is the sense of injury that prevails in the ranks of the operators. The girls did not strike for increased wages—their primary demand was for humane working conditions. This grievance led to the formation of the union, and when

Scott's subordinates attempted to disrupt the union without remedying the evils of which the girls complained, and followed gross intimidation of the girls by discharging those who steadfastly refused to forsake the union, the strike was called.

Calhoun's Real Policy.

Calhoun is posing as the Industrial Savior of San Francisco. He declares one day that he is not opposed to unions "as a matter of principle," and the next day he admonishes employers that the salvation of the city depends upon the elimination of labor unionism as a factor in the industrial life of the community. He is quoted one day as declaring that he never denied his employes the right to join labor unions—in fact, that he was friendly disposed toward labor unionism. In another interview he publicly berates the iron trades employers of this city who negotiated an amicable settlement of the eight-hour strike of their workmen.

The naked truth with respect to Calhoun's real position is that *he is determined to reduce the wages of his employes*, and the falsity of his public declarations to the effect that he is fighting to maintain a "principle" is demonstrated to a certainty by his treatment of the Construction Workers and by his repeated declarations regarding the wages he intends to pay platform men hereafter.

The Arbitration Board, only three months ago, awarded the Construction Workers an eight-hour day and the standard wage of \$2.50. By its terms the award of the arbitrators ceased to bind either party after May 1st last. Calhoun not only did not play fair with the Construction Workers during the period to which the award of the arbitrators applied, but he has since *reduced the wages* of construction workers and now requires them to work *nine* instead of *eight* hours a day. He realizes that these men cannot offer the resistance to such treatment that would be made by a better organized class of workers, consequently he did not hesitate to reduce their wages and increase the length of the workday.

The Board of Arbitration awarded the platform men 31, 32 and 33 cents an hour, the rates being based on length of service, the lowest being paid to men during the first year of employment; the second to two-year men and the maximum of 33 cents to men three years or longer in the employ of the company.

Calhoun now declares that the scale of

(Continued on page 9.)

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held May 31, 1907.

Meeting called to order at 8:40 p. m., President Bell in the chair; minutes of the previous meeting approved.

CREDENTIALS—Barbers, J. J. Calish, vice L. J. Hirsh. Typographical, G. A. Tracy, J. M. Scott, L. Michelson, C. H. Parker, W. T. McClain, H. M. Alexander, P. Johnson, J. B. Rooney, Will J. French, vice Mrs. C. E. Hawkes, W. H. Ellis, G. H. Minifie, H. L. White. Telephone Operators' Union, Miss M. Gray, Miss M. Wheeler, Miss K. Corbett, Miss Alice Lynch, Miss L. Nathan. Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters' Union, W. L. Vinal, L. J. Gervuhardt.

APPLICATIONS FOR AFFILIATION—Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters' Union, and Telephone Operators' Union. *Referred to Organizing Committee.*

COMMUNICATIONS—Stationary Firemen, Local No. 86, requesting Council to protest against the passage of an ordinance licensing Engineers and Stationary Firemen; moved and seconded that the request be granted; carried.

REFERRED TO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—From the Street Carmen, appealing for aid from organized labor. From Typographical Union No. 1, of Indianapolis, Ind., requesting the Council to interview firms in this city having printing done in unfair shops. From the Janitors' Union, requesting the Council to boycott the Coliseum skating rink for employing non-union men. From the Street Construction Workers, requesting the Council's sanction to enforce demands on the United Railroads. From the Calhoun Prosecution and Defense League, requesting the affiliation of this Council.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Waiters No. 30—Business slow; donated \$25 to the Laundry Workers and \$500 to the Carmen. Typographical—Have assessed members to assist the unions now on strike and expect to realize about \$700 per month for same; have placed a fine of \$100 on any member riding on cars. Machinists—Most of their members still on strike. Barbers—Donated \$100 to Carmen and will also assist other locals on strike; have placed a fine of \$10 on any member found riding on cars. Carmen—Reported progress on strike; express thanks for the assistance rendered them by organized labor. Commercial Telegraphers—Informing the Council that they have been instructed by their national organization to present their wage scale and agreement to the companies, June 3d; also will fine their members for riding on the cars. Laundry Workers—Members still out on strike, after having had repeated conference with employers, but no concessions were made. Beer Bottlers—Have adjusted their difference with employers; donated \$100 to Telephone Operators, \$100 to Laundry Workers, \$25 to the Woodmen of Eureka, \$15 to Sacramento Laundry Workers, and \$200 to the Carmen. Bakers—Business slack. Beer Drivers—Have signed agreement with employers and men returned to work. Horseshoers—Business good; will donate to striking unions and will fine any member riding on cars \$25. Butchers—Business quiet; reported that for the first time all the shops under their jurisdiction were closed on Decoration Day; will assess members for striking unions. Molders—Reported that about fifty per cent of their men are working under the eight-hour day. Steam Fitters—Men still on strike. Teamsters—Business fair; donated \$1,000 to Carmen; union protested against the action of Police Department for arresting their members. Electrical Workers—Reported that many of their members are on strike against United Railroads; have collected about \$750 for Telephone Operators. Cooks, No. 44—Business good; donated \$200 to Carmen. Telephone Operators—Members still on strike.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Recommends: 1—That the resolution presented by the Journeymen Tailors' Union, No. 2, be laid over until further information from the National Organization on account of the Garment Workers' objecting to the wording of the

same, as they claim it would interfere with their jurisdiction; concurred in. 2—That the communication from the American Federation of Labor in reference to the A. B. Patrick Co., who are on the unfair list, be laid over; no committee from the Tanners' Union appearing, after being requested to do so; concurred in.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on the applications of Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters' and Telephone Operators' Unions. Delegates seated.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE—Committee of eleven reported progress; negotiations are being carried on.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Moved and seconded that the Secretary of the Council notify Electrical Workers' No. 151, that this Council has done all in its power to bring about an adjustment of the Telephone Operators' controversy, but have failed so far; carried.

RECEIPTS—Ship Joiners, \$4; Freight Handlers, \$4; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$4; Shoe Clerks, \$12; Janitors, \$4; Telephone Operators, application fee, \$5; Machine Coopers, \$4; Cloth Casket Workers, \$6; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$5; Total \$48.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; postage, \$2; Brown & Power, stationery, 40 cents; horse and buggy, \$20; Total \$70.40.

DONATIONS TO TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

Hod Carriers	\$250 00
Bakery Drivers	50 00
Sympathizer	1 00
Gas Workers	50 00
Shoe Clerks	10 00
Carpenters and Joiners, No. 642	50 00
Steam Engineers	25 00
Beer Bottlers	100 00
Glass Blowers	37 50
Patent Chimney Builders	25 00
Engine Co., No. 6	22 00
Bottle Caners	25 00
Freight Handlers	20 00
Building Trades, Santa Cruz	5 00
Theatre Benefit	314 00
Bartenders	50 00
Women's Auxiliary	5 00
Hoisting Engineers	50 00
Brewery Workmen	25 00
Delivery Drivers	25 00
Ice Drivers	36 00
Cooks' Helpers	25 00
Marine Cooks and Stewards	25 00

Total\$1225 50
Adjourned at 12:20 p. m.

WM. P. McCABE, Secretary.

A general strike for an eight-hour day, inaugurated by the longshoremen and supported by the workmen on the electric railroad and many smaller concerns, has been declared at Santiago, Cuba. The Chamber of Commerce has called a meeting to devise ways and means to transact business, which is paralyzed.

A well-fed, well-housed, well-clothed and well-educated laboring man is better for society—better for the merchant, better for the employer, better for the nation—than an under-fed, poorly clad and ignorant laboring man. Organized labor believes so and is working to that end.—*Clothing Trades Bulletin.*

The 12,000 textile operatives who are on strike at Orizaba, Mex., have added to their demand abolition of the fine system. Suffering and destitution are becoming evident among the strikers, but they are defiant.

It is reported that the Victorian Employers' Union will spend £30,000 to try to destroy the union label law, either by fighting it in the courts or getting boodle members of Parliament to kill it.

Our shoe department is complete with all new styles, and union made. Price moderate. Summerfield & Haines, 1089-1091 Market Street. *

Sale of \$3.50 Handsomely Trimmed Hats for \$1.95

Fine black Leghorns, natural colored leghorns, pyroxylin hats; fine chip hats; beautifully trimmed with handsome roses, tiny roses, foliage, marguerites, corn flowers, ribbons, silk wings, trailing grasses and ornaments. Any desired color—black, white and natural.

Boys' Blouses 47c

Of good serviceable percale and madras cloth, in stripes and dots; soft turn-over collar; sizes 4 to 12 years.

Hale's
GOOD GOODS
Sixth Street, near Market.

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When Ready to Refurnish your House, Make a Careful Selection of your Requirements, Secure Prices, and then Come to See Me.

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¶ We desire to announce that we are in a position to show samples and furnish estimates on Labor Day Uniforms of any description. If members of the Committees will call upon us we shall take pleasure in assisting them in making their selections. Deliveries are positively guaranteed on all orders we undertake.

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ALWAYS RELIABLE
MARKET AND JONES STS

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Temporary Headquarters and Secretaries' Office,
135 Gough street, near Oak street.

NOTICE.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will take place on Thursday, June 13, 1907, in the temporary headquarters of the union, 135 Gough street, near Oak street, at 12 noon, sharp.

To be acted upon: 1.—Report of the Board of Directors. 2.—Monthly reports of officers. 3.—Constitutional amendments providing for union meetings in January, July, and October, instead of regular monthly meetings as at present. 4.—Election to fill two vacancies on the Board of Directors.

The regular Board meeting was held on June 4. President C. H. Cassasa in the chair, and considerable business was transacted. Mr. E. A. Victors was admitted to membership by initiation, and Miss L. J. Fuhrer was admitted on transfer from Local No. 308, of Santa Barbara. Mrs. M. Simpson and Messrs. J. H. Loeber, V. Ursomondo and T. L. Zeh were reinstated to membership in good standing.

Mr. P. Steinhorst was suspended from membership on June 4 for failure to comply with the decision of the Board of Directors of May 21st, when a fine of \$25.00 was imposed for violation of union law.

Dues and assessments of the second quarter (April, May and June) amounting to \$2.00, are now due and payable and become delinquent on July 1st, from and after which date the constitutional fine of 50 cents will be charged to accounts of all delinquent members. The death assessments are two in number, of 25 cents each, and have been levied on account of the deaths of late members in good standing, L. Von der Mehden, Sr. and G. Koppitz.

Messrs. F. Borgel and John A. Keogh returned from attending the Cleveland Convention of the A. F. of M. on May 31. They report an uneventful trip to Cleveland and return and a well-attended convention, there being somewhat more than 200 delegates in attendance.

Members are again reminded to communicate with the Secretaries if desirous of securing Labor Day parade engagements in the jurisdiction. There are a number of members that may not have observed the notifications inserted in the LABOR CLARION issue of May 17 relative to Labor Day parade engagements and for the benefit of these, as well as of all, the notices in question are herewith reprinted:

"1—In accordance with the authorization of the Union, members who have contracted to furnish any band or bands for any parade in the jurisdiction on Labor Day, September 2, 1907, are hereby notified and instructed to promptly submit to the Recording Secretary a list of names of all members engaged for such parade, together with the instrumentation. A fine of \$5.00 will be imposed on any contracting member who fails to comply with above instruction before June 15, 1907.

"2—In accordance with the authorization of the union, members are herewith notified *not* to contract from and after this date—May 18, 1907, to furnish any band for any parade engagement in the jurisdiction on Labor Day, September 2, 1907.

"3—Members that accept parade engagements and that desire to secure an engagement for the Labor Day parade of September 2, 1907, are hereby requested to notify the Secretary of the fact at their earliest convenience."

The immigration statement of the Department of Commerce and Labor for April shows that immigration to this country from the Russian empire and Finland amounted to 19,241, a decrease of 11,565 from the same month last year. From Italy there came 36,072, a decrease from last year of 3,232. Hungary sent 25,057, an increase of 3,665, and Greece 6,520, an increase of 3,507 over April of last year. The total number of immigrants was 145,256, of which 116,864 were men and 28,392 women. There were 140 contract laborers debarred.

The man who wants a good pair of union-made pants can find them at Summerfield & Haines, 1089-1091 Market Street.



\$15.00 Suits \$4.50

Overstocked, that's why. Fine Serges, good Thibets and stylish Worsted Suits marked to sell at \$15.00 and some even worth more, now on sale at Kragens; yours for **\$4.50**

Hand Tailored Suits \$7.65

Values up to \$25.00. Cravenettes, Top Coats and Overcoats in this line. Suits of the very finest of all-wool Serges, Thibets, light and dark, fancy all-wool Worsteds and guaranteed a perfect fit. Very special . **\$7.65**

\$30.00 Suits \$11.45

Single and double-breasted Suits of the finest of all-wool materials, both domestic and imported. Silk-lined Prince Alberts of the finest unfinished Worsteds—on sale for a limited time **\$11.45** only. At Kragens

KRAGENS 1149-1157 Market St.

LAUNDRY WORKERS.

Steam Laundry Workers' Union No. 26 has made the following nominations for officers: President, Guy F. Thurber; Vice-President, George Black; Secretary, Miss Agnes Fogarty and Miss Carrie Parmer; Treasurer, Harry J. Godsil; Sergeant-at-Arms (two to be elected), Charles Linegar, James Linegar and George Macklin; Finance Committee (three to be elected), Roy Burt, Joseph Robertson and A. Finlayson; Examining Committee (three to be elected), Miss Carrie Parmer, Mrs. L. C. Walden, Thomas J. Lee; Trustee, Albert J. Brown; Delegates to Labor Council (ten to be elected), Miss Annie Brown, Miss Carrie Parmer, Mrs. L. C. Walden, Charles Linegar, D. J. Gorman, Jno. D. Campbell, Annie Mullin, George X. Hadquist, G. F. Thurber, Geo. Black, Robt. E. Ewing, Jos. Robertson, May Greeley, Jas. Linegar; Business Agent (one to be elected), Robt. E. Ewing, Harry Korts, and Harry Clunie; Executive Committee (ten to be elected), D. J. Gorman, Mrs. L. C. Walden, Annie Brown, Roy Denny, Richard Condon, Al J. Brown, Geo. Hadquist, Roy Burt, Geo. McGrath, Wm. Roberts, Geo. McDonald, Wm. Clifford, Annie Greeley, Jas. Farren, Chas. Linegar, Nellie Victor, and Oliver Peyre.

The election will be held Monday evening, June 17th.

COOKS.

Cooks' Union No. 44 at its last meeting donated \$200 to the Carmen's Union, and decided to have a smoker in Jefferson Square Hall July 2.

The following nominations for officers were made:

For President, H. B. Myers, William Schneider; Vice-President, William King, George Rowe; Recording Secretary, O. E. Henley, Joe Bader, Harry Fries; Financial Secretary, H. J. Hoehn, Frank Holt; Treasurer, Louis Fourniquer; Business Agent, Steven Drake; Trustees, Anton Balslow, O. T. N. Ledwith, George Jones; Inside Sentinel, Victor Galli; Outside Sentinel, George Portel, Louis Berke; Delegates to Local Joint Executive Board, Charles Fleischmann, George Bickford, Frank Holt, H. J. Hoehn, George Porter, Fred Smith; Alternates, George Thomas, M. Grossmann, William Schneider; Delegates to San Francisco Labor Council and Allied Provision Trades Council, Charles F. Fleischmann, Anton Balslow, Frank Holt, George Thomas, H. J. Hoehn, Julius Selmer, Stephen Drake, William King; Executive Board, Julius Selmer, Thomas Marshall, Charles Wagner, George Thomas, James Maxwell, Chas. Tanner, Ernst Lippmann, Emile de Lome.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago Products.

Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.

A. B. Patrick, tanners, San Francisco.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

Crescent Feather Company, Nineteenth and Harrison streets.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore street.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness Avenue and Ellis street, tailors.

A. T. Becraft, Carriage Manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.

H. Hertz, barber shop, 16 11th street.

MUST ACCEPT UNIONS.

There are many and varied opinions among workingmen upon the question of arbitration of industrial disputes as that question was presented at the recent Carnegie reception in New York City. The practical thing accomplished at Mr. Carnegie's was the adoption of President Butler's proposition for an international industrial peace congress, writes Joseph R. Buchanan in the *New York Journal*.

And yet there are some members of trades unions who shy at the proposal. They are the radicals, the irreconcilables and the class conscious ones. They do not believe that anything beneficial to the working class can come from the gathering in which the employing and the idle classes predominate, and this feeling is accentuated because of the fact that the meeting was held under the roof of a man who has always been considered one of the worst foes of labor unionism.

It was rather a striking situation which presented as the host and the presiding officer of an industrial peace conference the two men who stand out as among the largest employers opposing trades unionism in their respective periods of business activity. Fifteen years ago the name of Andrew Carnegie was anathema in the minds of trades unionists. To-day August Belmont is at the head of one of the largest corporations in the country which refuses to recognize union labor.

It has been pointed out by labor men who attended the Carnegie conference that there were among those most in the limelight on that occasion several gentlemen who are leading advocates of the open shop, which is another name of non-union shops. The open shop doctrine and unionism will not mix.

But it is easy to understand how these irreparably conflicting elements were brought together at the conference. It is just so that the Civic federation is made up, and the Carnegie conference was arranged by the Civic federation. "Like mother, like child."

While the Civic federation may possibly continue to exist in its present sphere, though composed of conflicting elements, a movement which expects its policies to be accepted by the army of union labor will have to be formed upon very different lines.

Employers who desire to deal with union labor must accept the union as an established fact and in the conduct of their business must recognize it as the representative and mouthpiece of their employees. No union will sit in conference upon questions of wages, hours of labor and other things related to employment with non-union or open shop employers. To do so would show such a union lacking in common sense.

Therefore it would be well for the promoters of an industrial peace conference to understand that organized labor will take no part in such conference if it is to be bound by decisions in the making of which non-union employers have a voice.

There can be no representation of the labor side of industrial questions, except it comes from the organized workers. This, even the open shop advocates realize; hence organized labor is invited to take part in all arbitration, mediation, conciliation and other peace plans.

Therefore, again, union labor insists that those with whom it makes common cause shall unconditionally accept the fact of labor organization and that they shall conduct the industries over which they have control, in consonance with that fact. This is a perfectly logical attitude for organized labor to take.

If sincerity guides and practical wisdom shapes the plans for an industrial peace conference, the conference when held will be composed of union workers, union employers and those who accept the trades union as the best expression of the hopes and aims of the working class. There will be no room for open shoppers or the half baked who accept unionism with a long string of reservation and "buts."

And therein is hidden a gentle tip for the Civic federation.



Charles Lyons
LONDON TAILOR

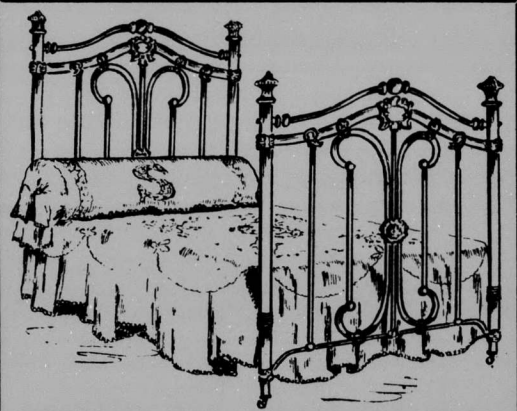
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Heavy posts and fillings, brass top rail. Your choice of three colors—cream, light blue and apple green.

Would a Dollar a Week Be Too Much to Pay?

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AMERICA THE BEST PLACE FOR THE WORKER.

The American workman protests against the overload of low ideas and economic theories that are dumped among our wage earning people and thrown in competition with them as each ship arrives from Europe. Yet, it is merely a natural result of following the tide of fortune to where it flows the strongest. America is to Europe what the promised land of Utopia is to the dreamer who believes in the humanity of his fellow men and overlooks their human tendencies. It is a land of promise, the place of fulfillment of every hope and ambition that is cherished in some form by every one who thinks. All ambitions are not alike, consequently, what satisfies one will not do as much for another and the different classes of employees naturally come in conflict. The man of low ideals, who is more than satisfied with the lowest wages offered, is confronted by the man who knows that there is more in employment if it can be gotten out by taking away cheap labor competition. This is the principal objection offered to indiscriminate immigration. Other questions are of great moment but it is the great question of wage competition that stands first.

To the European there comes no question of his right to enter into competition with and for the best America offers. That he stands in the way of the development of others is no concern of his, for is he not going to be better off than he ever was? Are not his ideals of work, wages and living to be realized and, so, what of the others? They are not his concern except so far as they hinder his coming to the land of promise.

After he is here and his children learn something of the better life and he shares in better things than he ever knew were to be had, his ideas change, he is assimilated and, he, in turn, demands more wages and shorter hours and he also protests against this wage destroying immigration. But, this is our side of the story. To the Old World eyes it looks as John Coleman said:

America is the best place in which to work. This is so partly because it is as natural for true Americans to work as to eat or sleep, and partly because, by reason of this fact, working conditions are more comfortable and favorable in America than in any other land.

Work is the all important, the first thing in life, to most Americans. Foreigners accuse us of making a religion, a god, of it. Because of this tendency Americans, so far from assuming the half apologetic attitude toward work so common in other countries, exalt and glorify it. Give a good American his work, and he can happily dispense with many things that a European, under similar circumstances, would consider absolutely necessary. Separate a good American from his work, and he finds life scarcely worth living. It is a truism, a proverb, that when an American business man lays work aside and retires from the arena, he frequently loses his health and spirits, breaks down, slips into the sanitarium or the grave. The workless man, in America, is pitied when he is not despised.

The European housewife, or household worker, transplanted to America, feels as a rule that her household duties have miraculously dwindled; the European hospital nurse, stenographer, seamstress, designer, writer, is lost in admiration of American working surroundings and conditions. In other countries work is almost universally regarded rather in the light of a misfortune than as the "only un-mixed blessing of existence;" the prevailing attitude toward work seems to at least tacitly admit the wisdom of making it as hard as possible. Working hours are longer in other lands, even though the so-called "superior workers," who toil least and least heavily, apparently are able to stop work at any moment and on the slightest provocation; salaries are smaller, the other visible rewards of good work but little in evidence. Wors. of all, the social position of the worker of other lands is wretchedly uncertain—when and where it may be said to exist at all. In America, where the work is regarded as the natural

and desirable privilege of all healthy and reasonable beings, the social position depends rather upon the worker than the work.

"I should like to live in Europe if I had plenty of money, but give me America every time so long as I must earn my own living," is a saying frequently heard from the lips of those who know something of non-American working conditions and methods. It is based on a profound truth.

Work in America is regarded as one of the simple, inevitable joys of life—to be classed with breathing or walking; even the rich American, who does not naturally inherit this joy, works hard at the semblance of pleasure. The poor man who does not work knows himself of no social value or importance, while all things are possible to the man who really knows how to work, and works well. The worker, therefore, is at once the foundation stone and crown of the entire social structure, the real king of the earth.

The worker who cannot be happy in America should try working in other countries for a little time. This experience would effect remedial wonders among the dissatisfied working contingent could it be judiciously applied.—*Railroad Trainmen's Journal*.

VALIDITY OF EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Another decision has been handed down declaring the constitutionality and validity of the eight-hour law.

The eight-hour law, which restricts the work of laborers employed on public works to eight hours in any calendar day, was held to be constitutional in the District Court of Appeals, in an opinion handed down early last month in Washington, D. C., by Associate Justice McComas, affirming the decision of the Police Court in the case of the Government against the Penn Bridge Company.

The Penn Bridge Company was convicted in the United States branch of the Police Court upon three separate informations, charging violations of the eight-hour law while engaged as contractor in the construction of a concrete bridge over Piney Branch Creek. The specific charge against the company was that of "unlawfully and intentionally requiring Oscar Shillingberger, a carpenter, to work more than eight hours on September 21, 22, and 23, 1906." Upon each conviction a fine of \$500 was imposed.

The company carried the case to the higher court on the ground that the law upon which the informations were based was unconstitutional. Other assignments of error in the conviction also were made.

Justice McComas, in his opinion, says:

"To prohibit a contractor from doing public work in the District, in his own way and in his own time, without regard to the will of Congress, does not infringe upon his liberty. Congress appears to have determined that to restrict a day's work to eight hours tends to promote morality, to improve physical and intellectual conditions of workingmen, and enable them to better discharge their duties as citizens of this republic."

The court ruled that no error was committed by the lower court in excluding from the consideration of the jury testimony offered by the defendant to show that the case was one of "extraordinary emergency." Justice McComas held that an "extraordinary emergency" is something which arises suddenly and cannot be anticipated.

The company declared that an "extraordinary emergency" arose in the building of the concrete arch of the bridge because of a change in the specifications requiring the company to put in a certain amount of concrete masonry in a specified time.

The company further urged that it was impossible to do this part of the work in eight hours per day.

One of the best features of British unionism is that upward of 130,000 women and girls are now members of the Woman's Trade Union League.

Smoke union-label cigars and tobacco.

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WOMEN LABORERS.**Interesting Statistics Concerning Females Who Support Themselves.**

Statisticians who have been working for over six years on the census returns of 1900 have just completed a volume of 400 pages devoted to women which shows that the number of women bread-winners in the United States is rapidly increasing.

At the census of 1880 the number of women 16 years of age and over reported as having a gainful occupation was 2,353,988; in 1900 it was 4,833,630, an increase of 2,479,642, or 105.3 per cent. In other words, the number of women at work more than doubled in this interval of twenty years.

The increase was in part the result of the growth of population. But this accounts for not much more than one-half of the total increase, and it is probable that there were over 1,000,000 women engaged in gainful occupations in 1900 who would not have taken up such occupations if conditions and tendencies had remained the same as they were twenty years before.

The increasing participation of women in industrial pursuits is indicated by the increase shown in the percentages. Of the women 16 years of age and over 16 per cent. were at work in 1880, 19 per cent. were at work in 1890, 19 per cent. in 1890 and 20.6 per cent. in 1900.

MORE MARRIED WOMEN WORK.

A comparison with the census of 1890 as regards the number of women who are bread-winners in each marital class reveals a very noticeable increase in the employment of married women. The percentage of bread-winners among married women increased from 4.6 in 1890 to 5.6 in 1900, which means that approximately one married woman in eighteen was at work in 1900, as compared with one in twenty-two in 1890, or that the proportion at work increased by almost one-fourth.

The report, which was prepared under the supervision of Dr. Joseph A. Hill, goes exhaustively into the subject of women and their work. Women are classified not only by age, race, nativity, marital status and occupation, but also by their relationship to the families in which they live and the number of other breadwinners in those families.

TOTAL WOMEN OVER TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS.

In 1900 in continental United States—by which is meant the United States exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii and other outlying possessions—the total number of women 16 years old and over was 23,485,559, while those at work numbered 4,833,630. The women at work were young, 68.4 per cent. being under 35 years of age, 44.2 per cent. under 25 and 25.6 per cent. had not reached the age of 21; 15.9 per cent. were married, 17.7 per cent. were widows and 1.3 per cent. were divorced.

The number of divorced women returned by the census, the report says, is probably deficient, because the fact of divorce is not always admitted. But it is significant that of the number reported divorced 55.3 per cent. were supporting themselves wholly or in part.

The total number of women at work includes 11,771,966 native white women whose parents also were natives; 1,090,744 native white women one or both of whose parents were immigrants; 840,011 white women who were themselves immigrants; 1,119,621 negro women and 11,288 Indian and Mongolian women.

FILL NEARLY ALL OCCUPATIONS.

In 1900 women were represented in all but nine of the 303 occupations in which bread-winners of the country were engaged. The returns showed among other things that five females were employed as pilots, on steam railroads ten were employed as baggage-men, thirty-one as brakemen, seven as conductors, forty-five as engineers and firemen and twenty-six as switchmen, yardmen and flagmen; forty-three were carriage and hack drivers, six were reported as ship carpenters and two as roofers and slaters, 185 were returned as blacksmiths and 508 as machinists; eight were boiler makers; thirty-one were charcoal, coke and lime

burners and eleven were well borers. Two women were reported as "motormen."

Almost one-fourth of the total number of women at work were servants, 456,405 were farm laborers, 96.8 per cent. of whom were from the southern states, and 361,804 were negroes. There were 338,114 dressmakers, 327,206 teachers, 328,935 laundresses, 307,706 farmers, 231,458 textile mill operatives and 146,929 housekeepers and stewardesses.

OCCUPATIONS ARE DOMESTIC.

It is interesting to note that of the ten leading occupations five, comprising the occupations of domestic servant, dressmaker, laundress, housekeeper, and seamstress, are what might be termed distinctively feminine pursuits. They represent work connected with the care of the family which was formerly done almost exclusively by women at home as part of their regular household duties, and although these occupations have now become to a considerable extent differentiated as professional pursuits they are still mostly in the hands of women.

Teaching also is an occupation in which women predominate. The occupation is one in which both sexes have long been competing on terms of approximate equality, and it is significant that it is also one in which the predominance of women is increasing. In 1880 the percentage of female teachers was 67.8; it advanced to 70.8 in 1890 and to 73.4 in 1900.

The women at work in the principal cities of the United States were classified with respect to their relationship to the heads of the families in which they lived. The total number of women included in this classification was 1,232,268, and of this number 798,711, or 64.8 per cent. were living at home or with relatives, while 433,557, or 35.2 per cent. were either boarding or living with their employers. The importance of the latter class is greatly increased by the large number of servants living with their employers.

MOST WOMEN LIVE AT HOME.

Excluding servants, whose position in this classification is largely determined by the nature of their occupation, and also waitresses, who in the census classification are not distinguishable from servants, the total number of bread-winners included in this tabulation is reduced to 904,695, and of this total 731,665, or 80.9 per cent., were living at home and 173,030, or 19.1 per cent., were boarding. The number boarding includes those living with their employers, but comparatively few women other than servants come in this class.

Labor troubles are multiplying in Berlin, Germany. The bakers declared a general strike May 29. Some of the bricklayers who are still working on buildings where the lockout does not exist have decided to strike for an eight-hour day.

The hotel porters of New York who have been threatening to strike for several weeks quit on May 30 in twenty of the largest hotels. They demand all the tips, which under the present system have been divided with the head porters, and a minimum wage scale of \$25 per month.

A lockout in the building trades began in Berlin, Germany, on May 18. About 10,000 men are directly affected and 40,000 are affected indirectly. It is the most serious labor difficulty in Germany since the great coal strike of 1905.

A Trade-Union Secretaries' Association is proposed in Melbourne, Australia, the object being to bring the secretaries into closer touch with each other in order to facilitate the dispatch of union business in general.

A general strike of machinists on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was ordered May 29. The machinists ask recognition of the union and a uniform scale of wages in each shop. No increase of pay is asked.

During the last ten months of 1906 no less than 832 miners were either killed or injured in the mines of West Australia.

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RETURN TO UNIONISM.

The Butcher Workmen in the Packing Centers are Reorganizing.

After two and a half years of inactivity the butcher workmen in the various packing centers are again organizing, writes Luke Grant in the Chicago Record-Herald. Already a majority of the skilled men have returned to the union fold, and within a few months the union expects to again ask recognition and written agreements with the big packers.

When the butcher workmen returned to their places at the close of the big packing house strike in September, 1904, they returned as union men, but that condition did not last long. The unskilled men, in whose interest the strike was called, lost heart and dropped out. The skilled men stuck to the organization for a time, but foremen and minor officials in the packing houses made matters so unpleasant for many of them that they, too, lost interest in the union.

The organization was so badly demoralized that it could not help its members, and the result was that the union, which had a membership of 23,000 in Chicago stockyards at the time of the strike, fell off to less than 500 active men.

To add to the demoralization of the union an independent faction started up in the East. This faction, led by John Kennedy, formerly of Chicago, made most of the failure of the strike as an argument for a new organization on different lines. When the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen was at the zenith of its strength, at least three-fourths of its membership in the big packing houses was composed of unskilled workers. The union was industrial in its tendencies and aimed to organize under one head, every person engaged in the packing business, except skilled mechanics such as machinists, engineers and others who were members of their respective crafts.

For several months organizers have been secretly at work in the packing houses, and they have met with a measure of success. They are following the plan adopted by the seceders and are bending their efforts to get only skilled men into the union. They do not admit that they have abandoned entirely the former idea of uniting all the workers under one head; but it is always much easier to get skilled men to join a union than unskilled men, so they are trying to build up with the skilled men first.

Michael Donnelly, president of the organization, has never lost faith in the butchers. In spite of all the opposition placed in the way, he has clung to the hope that he would again build up the union to its former proportions. For a time it seemed to him almost a hopeless task, but recently matters have begun to come his way. When Donnelly first attempted to organize the men in the Chicago stockyards in 1900, he gave the idea up as hopeless. He returned to the city in 1901 and determined that he would start a union if it took him a lifetime.

For weeks he went to saloons frequented by butchers in the evenings, and cautiously talked unionism among them. He visited them at their homes and talked with their wives. He thought he had accomplished a great deal when he got a nucleus of sixteen men to agree to form a union. Once the work was fairly started the rest was easy. Within two years he practically had every department in the big packing houses organized and secured one concession after another from the packers.

It was the old story. The butchers so long forced to accept whatever conditions were imposed on them suddenly awoke to their power. Their heads were turned with success, and the abuse of organized power soon made itself apparent in the packing houses.

Donnelly himself remained fairly conservative, but was unable to control the powerful organization he had built up. He listened to the radicals and gave his sanction to the second strike, which proved to be the fatal mistake in his career as a labor leader. He weakened at the moment when he should have defied the insurgents and forced them to abide by the agreement they had made with the packers. It would

probably have cost him his position, but it might have saved the organization from rushing to its own destruction.

But whatever may be said of Donnelly's mistake as the leader of a great strike, there is no question of his ability as an organizer. He still has the confidence of the butcher workmen, as they all realize that he is incorruptible. The bitter feeling which the strike engendered is dying out and the butchers are applying for membership in the union in great numbers, not only in Chicago, but in the other packing centers.

Of the butcher workmen employed in the big packing houses approximately 10,000 are skilled men. Nearly half that number are employed in Chicago, and there are six active unions of them in this city. In the independent plants at the stockyards every man is again in the union, and the organizers declare that before the summer is over the butcher workmen's union will be in a position to again assert itself.

PROGRESS OF LONDON BAKERS.

Not until the forming of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers and Confectioners, about 1889, that any proper business was done to benefit the bakery workers of London. At that time they began to organize and bring all the small clubs into a large body. Then in the beginning of 1889, they proposed to "strike" for a ten hours' day, so they paraded the streets with bands and banners, and did everything possible to attract public attention. In September of the same year, the "strike" was proclaimed, and every man in the Union handed in his notice to his employer to the effect that he would cease work unless he conformed with his demands to sign a paper in favor of a ten hours' day. It was estimated that at that time, there were 16,000 bakers in London, and the books of the Union registered 14,000 out of that number. Only 400 men had to come out on strike, the employers of the remainder having conformed to the Union's demands, and those 400 on strike very soon had their demands agreed to in the same way.

This was the most successful strike in the history of the baking trade in England, but unfortunately the benefits gained thereby were of short duration. In six months' time the men began to drop out of the Union, tempted by their masters, who offered them two or three shillings more a week to quit the Union, and in about twelve months' time, the conditions were as bad as ever, and as time went on the two or three shillings a week were knocked off.

Then again in 1882 the Union drew up another scheme, and this time it was hours and wages, hours to be ten, including meal times, and wages as follows:—Foremen, 36s.; second hands, 30s.; and third hands, 26s. Overtime was also included in the charter, which was to be, for the first hour, as rate of wages, and for following hours at the rate of time and a half. Thus the ranks of the Union were raised again, and a circular was sent to the London Master Bakers' Association, London Master Bakers' Protective Society, and all the leading wholesale baking firms in London, placing these revised demands before them. They all agreed to meet the Union's committee, and discuss the pros and cons of this new platform, as the Union called it, but they would not agree to it. Subsequently they agreed to arbitration, and they met again at the London Chamber of Commerce, and placed both sides of the questions before the arbiters—Sir Albert Rollett and Alderman Taylor. In 1896 the decision was given in favor of the men, and said they could not see anything unreasonable in their demands, but at the same time they could not force the masters to agree to the demands. Most of the large baking firms did give in and still hold to it; but, unfortunately, most of the small shops are still working the same long hours for the same small wages, simply because the majority of the bakers do not join the Union.—Ex.

Everybody knows Carhartt overalls to be the best in the world, and why not buy the best? The price same as ever, \$1.00. Summerfield & Haines, agents, 1089-1091 Market Street.

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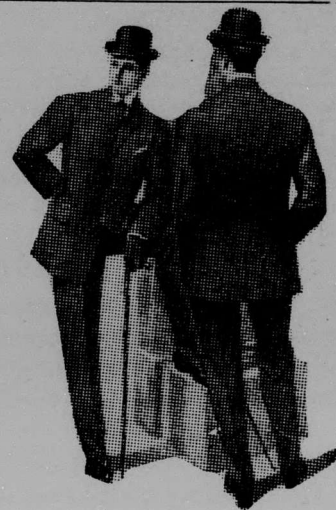
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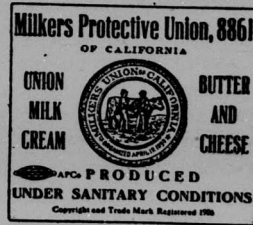
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LAUNDRY WORKERS' CONTROVERSY.

As the LABOR CLARION goes to press negotiations are in progress that promise a settlement of the Laundry Workers' strike.

IRON TRADES SETTLEMENT.

The great strike of the Iron Trades unions appears, at this writing, to have been settled, and the point for which the men were contending—the eight-hour day—has been gained. The first announcement of the terms of the agreement reached was made at a special meeting of the Iron Trades Council held last Friday evening when the special committee of the Council, consisting of John I. Nolan, Dominic Kane and J. W. Sweeney, reported that the negotiations with the Metal Trades Association had resulted in the adoption of the following agreement:

Terms of Iron Trades Agreement.

The agreement reads as follows:

"Considering the conditions in San Francisco at the present time and the injury that would result to the city's interests from a continuation of the disputes in the iron trades, we mutually agree:

"First—That all shops shall be open and the men shall return to work during the week ending June 8, 1907, on the hours and pay prevailing on April 30, 1907, the minimum wage rate per day of this date to prevail during the life of this agreement.

"Second—That nine hours shall constitute a day's work until December 1, 1908. From December 1, 1908, until June 1, 1909, eight and three quarters (8¾) hours shall constitute a day's work. From June 1, 1909, until December 1, 1909, eight and one-half (8½) hours shall constitute a day's work. From December 1, 1909, until June 1, 1910, eight and one-quarter (8¼) hours shall constitute a day's work. After June 1, 1910, eight (8) hours shall constitute a day's work.

"Third—That there shall be no discrimination made by either side against any employees on account of their connection with the present dispute.

"Fourth—That a conference to discuss any other matters not provided for in this agreement may be called by either employers or employees in any craft to provide for some method of adjusting questions at issue. Pending a decision there shall be no lockout on the part of the employers or strike on the part of the employees."

In view of the fact that fully 40 per cent. of the members of several of the iron trades unions had already secured the eight-hour day, and the agreement would require these men

to return to the nine-hour day for 18 months, when the sliding reduction in hours would begin, there was considerable opposition to the agreement. It was decided, however, to submit the agreement to a referendum vote, and the unions affected have since been holding special meetings to act upon it.

The unions which have unequivocally indorsed the agreement are as follows: Iron Molders, No. 164; Pattern Makers' Association; Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders, No. 205; Ship and Machine Blacksmiths, No. 68; Blacksmiths, No. 100, of Oakland, and Machine Hands.

At a meeting of the Iron Trades Council held last evening, reports were received from the affiliated unions that had acted on the agreement. After a thorough discussion of the question in all its phases the Council formally indorsed the agreement and delegated representatives to sign a formal agreement with the Metal Trades Association to-day.

Representatives of the Iron Trades Council stated to-day that the men on strike would undoubtedly return to work Monday, and that the unions which had not yet acted favorably on the agreement would in all probability take such action in the meantime.

Much of the credit of bringing the contending parties in this controversy together is due to the persistent efforts of sub-committees representing the Conciliation Committee composed of representatives of the Labor Council, the Civic League and the Church Federation. Joseph F. Valentine, National President of the Iron Molders' Union, was also a big factor in the negotiations. Mr. Valentine is highly pleased with the outcome of this controversy and unhesitatingly declares that it marks the beginning of an era of good feeling between employer and employee in the iron industry that promises to be lasting.

The sacrifice for the good of all made by the men who were already enjoying the eight-hour day is the most notable feature of the settlement, and is a stinging rebuke to those men in the community who are persistently endeavoring to create an anti-union sentiment to combat what they are pleased to term the "tyranny of labor unionism."

Another fact worthy of note is that this is the first time that the interests represented in the Union Iron Works have ever entered into a formal agreement with a trade union.

Gas Workers' Union No. 9840 will give a picnic on Sunday, June 16th, at Schuetzen Park, San Rafael. The following members have been delegated to make all arrangements: George W. Bell, J. J. Breslin, B. Cerf, Frank Gehearn, and Thomas Clasby.

Cracker Bakers, Local No. 125, at its last meeting decided to impose a fine of \$25 on any member found riding on the street cars. Twenty dollars of any fine collected will go to the Carmen's Union and \$5 to the informer.

The Photo Engravers' Union has decided to assess its members to aid the unions now on strike.

Demand union-labeled cigars and tobacco.

Are you a union man? If not, why not?

STREET CAR SITUATION.

There has been practically no change in the street-car strike during the week. The repeated declarations of Calhoun to the effect that he was giving better service daily and that normal conditions would soon be restored have proven to be nothing more than promises minus performances.

Tens of thousands of people continue to walk and patronize the various vehicles impressed into transportation service since the strike began.

The labor unions of the city are contributing liberally to the support of the Carmen, and the Labor Council has issued a call requesting its affiliated unions to contribute 50 and 25 cents per capita weekly on their membership for the support of the strikers.

At the last meeting of the Carmen resolutions were adopted, indorsing the proposition of the Western Rapid Transit Company to place automobiles in service here, to compete with the United Railroads. The fare to be charged will be 5 cents, and the first of the buses are expected to arrive here Sunday. Following are the resolutions:

"WHEREAS, At the present time and for a long time past the street car transportation of San Francisco has been demoralized and inadequate to meet the requirements and demands of the traveling public; and,

"WHEREAS, The Western Rapid Transit Company, Incorporated, proposes to put on omnibus automobile lines on all of the principal streets of San Francisco; and,

"WHEREAS, If the Western Rapid Transit Company is successful in establishing such a system, the transportation facilities of San Francisco will have been perfected; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Carmen's Union, Division No. 205, in regular session assembled, indorses the Western Rapid Transit Company's proposition; and be it further

"Resolved, That we recommend to all of the trade unions in San Francisco and their members that they give the Western Rapid Transit Company their moral and financial support; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Street Carmen's Union, Division No. 205, do all in its power to assist the Western Rapid Transit Company in installing the new system; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the press of San Francisco, and to each and every trade union in the city."

The following resolutions were also adopted:

"WHEREAS, This union is hopefully seeking to obtain for its members an arrangement with employers whereby it will not be necessary to work an unreasonable length of time per day in order to earn a modest living; and

"WHEREAS, We earnestly wish to pursue our purpose in this regard by strictly lawful and peaceful means, scrupulously heedful of the law and order interest of the community; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we congratulate our sympathizers throughout the city on their appreciation of the importance and value of maintaining the peace, and pledge them our best support in putting down individual acts of law-breaking whenever they appear and encouraging the utmost forbearance; and be it further

"Resolved, That we condemn those wanton misrepresentations by Patrick Calhoun and his associates whereby we are charged with responsibility for the excesses of hoodlums in no way identified with our organization and not sympathetic with us because not heeding our appeals for good order, and in token of our faith that our members are in fact law abiding, be it further

"Resolved, That we hereby offer a reward of \$500 for the arrest and final conviction of any member of this union guilty of any crime touching the strike in which we are engaged."

Demand union-labeled cigars and tobacco.

THE "PUBLIC-BE-DAMNED" POLICY OF CALHOUN AND SCOTT.

(Continued from page 1.)

wages he is now paying and will hereafter pay platform men is 25 cents an hour for the first year of service, the rate to increase 1 cent an hour for each subsequent year until the maximum of 33 cents an hour has been reached.

At the time the strike was called fully 65 per cent. of the platform men employed by the United Railroads had been in the service less than one year, consequently it will be readily seen that if Calhoun succeeded in reducing the wages of first-year platform men (who are always in a majority in the service) from 31 cents to 25 cents an hour he would effect a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly.

These are the "principles" Pat. Calhoun is fighting for—long hours and low wages.

How long will the people of San Francisco permit Calhoun and Scott, the heads of two public service corporations, to maintain their "public-be-damned" policy?

Calhoun bluntly told the Conference Committee of the Street Carmen's Union that he intended to reduce the operating expenses of his company 25 per cent. within the year. When he realized that the men were disposed to avoid a rupture and agree upon a compromise, he deliberately shifted his position and offered terms he knew would not be accepted for the reason that they involved a *reduction of the wages of 65 per cent. of the platform men then in his employ.*

Calhoun's action in this respect precipitated the strike, consequently he is absolutely responsible for the lamentable condition that exists in the street-car service of this city today.

The corporations headed by Calhoun and Scott enjoy immensely valuable privileges for which the city has received practically no compensation. Again, how long will the people of San Francisco permit the arrogant Calhoun and the stubborn Scott to paralyze business and industry in order that one may cut his pay roll 25 per cent and the other maintain a brutal system that forced 500 young women and girls into open revolt?

It is high time that both Calhoun and Scott were made to feel that this community will not patiently submit to the inconvenience and suffering which is an inevitable result of their "public-be-damned" policy.

RAMMERMEN.

The following nominations have been made by the Rammermen's Union:

B. J. Moran, for President; J. H. Conley, for Vice-President; C. M. Gillon, Secretary; P. J. O'Shea, Treasurer; Thomas Thompson, Conductor; William Gordon, Guard; Joseph Burke and J. H. Murphy, Delegates to Labor Council; B. J. Moran, J. H. Conley and C. M. Gillon, Trustees.

The union indorsed the carmen's strike and donated \$30 to the union. It also donated \$20 to the Telephone Operators, and a like sum to the Laundry Workers. It resolved to impose a penalty of \$25 on any member found riding on non-union cars, one-fifth of the fine collected to go to the informant and the remainder to the Carmen's Union.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Last Tuesday evening committees from seven unions of the Allied Printing Trades Council met at the office of the Council and formally organized the joint Labor Day Committee. Four unions were not represented, but it is expected that they will send delegates to the next meeting, which will be held on Tuesday evening, June 18. The meeting was enthusiastic and much preliminary work incident to the formation of a printing trades division was proceeded with. Delegate Geo. A. Tracy was elected chairman of the joint committee and Delegate Seth Baulsir of the Pressmen was made secretary, with Will J. French, treasurer. Three bands of music have been engaged for the division. It was agreed that a uniform badge should be worn by all members in the line of march. Each union will follow its own judgment in the matter of dress and each union will take such measures as may seem fit for the transportation of their female members. The formation of the division will be determined by each union drawing for position. Andrew J. Gallagher, Vice-President of the International Photo Engravers' Union, was chosen as Chief Marshal of the division. W. Booth, Bookbinders; C. W. Radebold, Pressmen; Wm. H. Ellis, Typographical; J. Mills, Photo Engravers, and Thomas Alsop, Mailers, were appointed a committee to decide upon a suitable badge and procure same. Bindery Women No. 125 has made arrangements to participate and will provide its members with carriages.

Dan Sullivan, the well-known and popular foreman of the State Printing Office press-room at Sacramento, spent several days renewing old acquaintances in San Francisco this week. Mr. Sullivan is a delegate to the convention of the I. P. P. and A. U., which meets in New York City this month, representing Sacramento Pressmen's Union. In company with the San Francisco delegates, he left for the East Thursday evening.

Grant Hamilton, who has been looking after the interests of the American Federation of Labor in the Nevada mining camps for several months past, was a visitor at local headquarters during the week. Mr. Hamilton is an old member of the Typographical Union.

O. F. Hunt, a former member of No. 21, who was employed at Janssen's and also at the Sunset office before the recent disaster, and who departed for the East immediately after that occurrence, has been busying himself lately writing letters to employing printers of this city offering to bring non-union printers here from Philadelphia. Thus another "sheep in wolf's clothing" has been brought to light. The relations between San Francisco's employing printers and the local Typographical Union are entirely harmonious and the services of Mr. Hunt were not solicited. If he ever returns to this coast, however, he will find No. 21 waiting at the ferry.

GROCERY CLERKS.

Fifty clerks employed in retail groceries met at 1422 Steiner street Friday night and formed a union, having received a charter from the international body. First Vice-President M. E. Licht of the International Association of Retail Clerks officiated. The union will meet every Thursday. The officers chosen for the first term are: Frank M. Burke, President; Charles L. Brown, Vice-President; Phillip J. Walcott, Recording Secretary; Harry Fredericks, Financial Secretary; George Cheney, Treasurer, and P. J. Donovan, Sentinel.

RETAIL SHOE CLERKS.

The Retail Shoe Clerks, Local No. 410, at its last meeting elected the following officers: W. J. Hennessy, President; J. J. Byrnes, First Vice-President; H. Cantrowith, Second Vice-President; M. E. Licht, Recorder; W. O'Connor, Guide; H. J. Patten, Inside Guard; Thomas Ashley, Outside Guard; H. F. Fleishman, Trustee for 18 months; J. K. Jones, M. E. Licht and J. J. Byrnes, Delegates to the Labor Council.

A TRADE UNION IN THE MAKING.

Early Effort of Printers at Organization—Their Great Trade Union Today.

Every other month the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington issues a bulletin setting forth in statistical form labor conditions throughout the country, and also embracing special articles by agents of the department and noted economists. Bulletin No. 61, issued in November, 1905, had a notable contribution from Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, one of the special agents of the Department of Commerce and Labor, captioned "A Documentary History of the Early Organizations of Printers." That a number of disconnected typographical societies existed in various parts of the United States prior to the formation of the unions as now constituted, while not perhaps generally known, will not be new to students of the history of labor organizations.

"The references to these early organizations are usually hazy," says Mr. Stewart, in the article referred to, "containing no more than a mere statement that they existed at certain dates, with no evidence offered of the truth of even these statements. In this article it is believed the first attempt is made to be specific in the information presented about these early organizations. In this respect, at least, the article represents pioneer work in its field, not only in the reproduction of documents, but in the resort to the minute books of these societies, as a source of information about other kindred societies. Thus the transcription of circular letters from other societies, upon the records of the Columbia Society, or the New York or Philadelphia societies, has furnished documentary proof of the existence of many printers' organizations nowhere else referred to."

Trade unions have been very much in the public eye for the past five years. Few people have the time, or perhaps the inclination, to give study to the early growth of the great trade unions of today, although nearly every one will be interested in a brief history of this phenomenal upbuilding, such as it furnished in the bulletin of the Department of Commerce and Labor referred to, in connection with the International Typographical Union, whose foundation rests on the early effort of printers to organize typographical unions and typographical societies. It is shown that for more than a hundred years the International Typographical Union was in the making, and that it has taken all of this time for this great trade organization to reach its present strength and high standing in the public estimation.

So well did the union printers think of Mr. Stewart's researches, and the resultant article, that the officers of the International Typographical Union were instructed by a convention to reprint the article in pamphlet form, and it can now be obtained without charge by application to James M. Lynch, President, or J. W. Bramwood, Secretary-Treasurer, of the International Typographical Union, the head office of which is in the Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Indiana. Economists especially will be interested in this article, while all who have taken even a passing interest in the growth and work of the modern trade union will also glean much information from the facts gathered and collated by the agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

JANITORS.

The following have been nominated by the Janitors' Union as candidates for offices for the ensuing term: John R. Matheson, President; C. M. Erickson, Vice-President; C. Shuttleworth, Recording Secretary; B. Stone, Financial Secretary; J. W. Spencer, Treasurer; C. M. Erickson, John R. Matheson, Delegates to the Labor Council, and T. H. Meyers, Trustee. Additional nominations may be made at the next meeting. The election will be held on June 17.

If you patronize saloons, accept service only from bartenders who wear the union button.

Demand union-labeled goods.

EVOLUTION OF THE UNION LABEL.

John Graham Brooks treats the question of the trade union label in a lengthy article printed some time ago in the *Bulletin of Labor*. The article contains matter of a historical character that makes interesting reading. The following is taken from the paper:

"No sign of a trade union label has been found earlier than 1874. It appears to be wholly of American origin, nor is any evidence at hand that unions elsewhere, except in Canada, show special interest in it. The chief reason for its adoption is doubtless in the intenser and more embarrassing forms of competition under which labor unions suffer. Many devices, both good and bad, to which the American trade union has been driven, find their origin in the exigencies of this severer competition. If the distinctively race element is included, no single factor in this competition is so powerful as that of immigration. It is not merely a question of numbers. It is not merely a question of multitudinous unskilled labor. It is also a question of race. All prior theories of liberty and brotherhood yield quickly before the actual competition of different standards of living in a common market.

"The Australian trade unions were powerful enough practically to exclude the 'yellow race.' The unions there, as in England, are overwhelmingly of the same race. This makes the competitive struggle relatively a simple one. The attempt to understand the American trade union is incomparably more perplexing because of the racial effects. The constant pressure, through immigration of a great multitude of half skilled laborers, representing far lower standards of life and at the same time introducing race antagonisms, has driven the trade union in this country to catch at every weapon of defence. The label is one of these weapons. Its first appearance was in California during the 'sand lot' agitation against the Chinese. The Burlingame treaty with China was concluded on July 28, 1868. In article 5 both countries 'cordially recognized the inherent and inalienable right of a man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of free migration and emigration of their citizens and respectively from one country to the other, for the purposes of curiosity, of trade or as permanent residents.' This hospitable mood was of short duration. In the same year (1868) 11,085 Chinese landed on the Pacific Coast. In 1872 a San Francisco firm of cigarmakers took on a number of Chinese. The number which came into direct competition with the work of any trade union must have been slight, yet, as with the insignificant product of prison labor, it aroused instant hostility.

"Much of the more recent State legislation concerning the label throws light upon its origin, as in Illinois, where it is held that a label upon cigars showing them to have been 'made by a first class workman, a member of an organization opposed to inferior, rat shop, coolie, prison or filthy tenement house workmanship' is legal, etc. Against the rat shop, coolie made cigars the California cigarmakers first struck. But how should a sympathizing public know which were rat shop and coolie made cigars, and which the product of 'American labor with its superior standard?' To meet this practical difficulty a label was adopted, not the blue label in present use, but a white one, to show the buyer that he was patronizing white labor. It was thus against the competition of a low class, unorganized labor that this weapon of the label was first directed. Its appeal was to the smoker, 'Buy no cigar except from the box marked with the trade union label; thus you help maintain the white as against the coolie standard of life and work.'

"In 1875 another label appeared in St. Louis during a strike of the cigarmakers against a reduction of wages. The color was changed from white to red. The fight was, however, strictly over the issue of organized and unorganized labor. Both were putting cigars upon the market. The trade union wished in this instance to win the support of the consumer for a product made under good conditions. To show

this a red label was used. There was at least success enough in this attempt to cause the counterfeiting of this label, upon which the trade union placed on the label its own seal. At that time there was no thought of legal protection against counterfeiting. At a convention held in Chicago in 1880 a dispute arose between delegates from the Pacific Slope and those from St. Louis as to the color of the label. 'Let us,' said an Eastern delegate, 'take the other color on the flag, upon which the present blue label was adopted.

"At this convention great stress was laid upon the fact that unions were suffering from the competition of the prisons and tenement house. A further and more systematic use of the label was urged in order to strengthen the cause of the union against such competition.

"The apparent success of the label among the cigarmakers raised the question of its adoption with other unions in 1883 and 1884. The powerful organization of the hatters introduced it in 1885. This label is attached under the lining or 'sweat' band of the hat. Its use has become so common in stiff hats that a visit to twelve New York stores (not the most fashionable ones) showed that nine of them regularly kept the labeled hats. In the semi-annual report of the United Hatters for June, 1897,



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and retail store in a prosperous coast town if purchased quick; only factory in town; 2½ years' lease. 10,000 people and 26 saloons to draw from; fullest investigation asked; sickness in family reason for the sacrifice.

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Down town and Save 20%

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The Down Town Men's Store

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the number of labels used from December 1, 1896, to June 1, 1897, in fourteen towns where hats are made gives this total 3,200,000.

"Over 95,000,000 have been used since the label was adopted in 1885. It is admitted by manufacturers that the influence of the label is increasing.

"The label appeared in the ready-made clothing trade in 1886 at a time when the Knights of Labor were in control of organized labor. It took the form of a small card tied to the garment by a thread. The present form of the label was adopted by the national union in 1891. It is of cloth attached to the inside of the garment and costs the seller of the garment one-third of a cent, the purpose being merely to cover the cost. The inscription on the label shows that it is issued by the authority of the general executive board of the United Garment Workers of America, and the garment is guaranteed union made.

"From 1891 the label has been taken up by printers, bakers, wood workers, harness makers, iron molders, broom-makers, coopers, photographers, shoemakers, custom tailors, mattress makers, horseshoers, brewers, egg inspectors, and barbers, (who display their label in the window). Labels are found even upon coal carts, indicating that union men are employed in distributing coal.

"Among the cigarmakers, hatters and printers the label is an influence of very considerable importance. The label of the printers, for example (adopted in November, 1891), is in use in more than 667 cities in the United States and Canada. Several cities have gone so far as to pass ordinances requiring all city printing to bear the union label. The State of Nevada requires all State printing to be done in union offices and to bear the trade-mark of the union. This recognition of the trade union by a municipality is the boldest step yet taken. The city thus becomes the 'model employer,' accepting frankly the principle of the 'trade union wage' and endeavoring to the extent of its patronage to uphold the standard of hours and wages, conditions for which the union stands.

"As in the case of cigars and garments, there is much complaint against counterfeit labels. Cards and leaflets are widely distributed, with appeals to keep a sharp lookout for counterfeits. There is also very extensive circulation of cards bearing the names of those firms in different cities where the labeled goods may be found.

"Laws protecting the cigarmakers' label have been adopted in twenty-eight states and territories—California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Texas.

"The cost of prosecuting counterfeiters is about \$8,000 annually.

"In Illinois the using of a false label is a quasi criminal offence, and the penalty, \$100 fine or imprisonment, is so administered that counterfeiting is not much checked (fines being remitted, etc.)"

In order to bring an end to the disastrous labor troubles at the Rio Blanca Textile Works, at Orizaba, Mexico, the authorities have petitioned the intervention of President Diaz, whose personal interest in the matter, it is believed, will result in a speedy settlement.

Belgium is a land of low wages. In Ghent the minimum pay an hour for printers, roofers, glaziers, painters and boilermakers is 7 cents—70 cents for ten hours' work—and of blacksmiths, locksmiths, carpenters, masons, plumbers and electricians 80 cents.

A meeting of the German Seamen's Union, including machinists and men doing duty on the dock, was held at Hamburg May 21, and it was unanimously decided to go on strike at once. The men demand pay for overtime and better treatment.

GREEK MILL BOYS.

The immigration authorities are making a searching investigation into the importation of Greek boys into Lowell, Mass., to work in the mills and are confident that they are about to unearth a big conspiracy to bring Greek boys into this country illegally and put them to work in the mills of Lowell under a "padrone" system, by which the poor boy is obliged to give his labor for a mere pittance, while the conspirators get the greater part of his earnings.

From all accounts, local reports say, the alleged conspiracy is not confined to Greeks alone, but includes parties working in the mills in which the children are placed.

The immigration authorities, unknown to the local police, have been quietly investigating, it is said, through A. Seraphie, the Greek immigration interpreter, and that from Tampa, Fla. Mr. Seraphie's investigations led to the arrests of Prof. Michael Iatros, Greek consul and former interpreter for the United States immigration officers at Boston, and Paniotis Funtas, whose case came up recently in police court, as did that of the overseer who hired two Greek children who were under age.

According to the statement of Mr. Seraphie hundreds of Greek boys are working in the mills who have been brought here illegally. The majority of the boys are of the age that would make it necessary for them to attend school had they not presented forged certificates by which they passed the factory inspectors.

During his week's investigation in Lowell Mr. Seraphie states that he has unearthed on an average of three cases a day where boys admitted that they were brought out by men not their relatives and furnished with certificates. The authorities believe that a wholesale conspiracy is in operation and they propose to break it up.

It is expected that the District Attorney of Lowell will bring charges against several parties implicated in the conspiracy.

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¶ Others are following our example in using that label. We pay the HIGHEST UNION WAGES. ¶ Union men, who should you patronize—the Pioneers or the Imitators? For over three years, despite non-union competition, we were loyal to that label. Not only do we use that label, but we turn out the best made suits to order in San Francisco for the price. ¶ Come and see us.

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ENGLAND'S NEW LABOR LAW.

The trades-dispute act, which passed both houses of the British Parliament without a dissenting vote, is in substance as follows:

An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless the act, if done without any such agreement or combination, would be actionable.

It shall be lawful for one or more persons, acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trades-union or of an individual employer or firm in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, if they so attend merely for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working.

An act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment or that it is an interference with the trade, business or employment of some other person, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labor as he wills.

An action against a trades-union, whether of workmen or masters, or against any members or officers thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the trades-union in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trades-union, shall be entertained by any court.

Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the trustees of a trades-union to be sued in the events provided for by the trades-union act, 1871, section 9, except in respect of any tortious act committed by or on behalf of the union in contemplation or in furtherance of a trade dispute.

Don't buy McClure's or Saturday Evening Post.

REAL ENEMIES OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

Who are the real enemies of organized labor? The first impulse would be to answer, "The corporations," "The trusts," or the employing classes generally. But is this so? Is it not rather the non-union workman?

Who is it defeats every movement of organized workmen to better conditions?

It is not the employer that the union need fear when entering into a conflict, but those who are of the same condition of life and who would be equally benefited by the success of the union and as members thereof. Every advance made and every advantage gained through the efforts of organized labor is shared by the unorganized, who have been the greatest obstacles in the progress of the movement.

How can men with the least spark of manly self-respect bear to watch the struggles of their union fellow-workmen and accept the results and benefits accruing from such struggles without lending a helping hand?

Every workingman owes it to his self-respect, he owes it to his fellow-workman, to everything he holds near and dear, to join hands with the union of his craft and do his share in the movement that means so much to all who toil. Should he be in search of employment, he finds on every hand those eager to assist him, and should injustice be done him, just as eager to defend.

Come what will or may, it is much better to feel that one is doing his part along with fellow-workmen to make the world better than to, craven-like, accept the benefits of others' efforts without giving any aid.—*Mine Worker.*

John Gallagher, a Longreach (New South Wales) storekeeper, has been fined 10s with £10 5/6 costs, for a breach of the Shops and Factories Act, in failing to close his premises at the proper hour.

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Buy the WHITE—Three Machines in One
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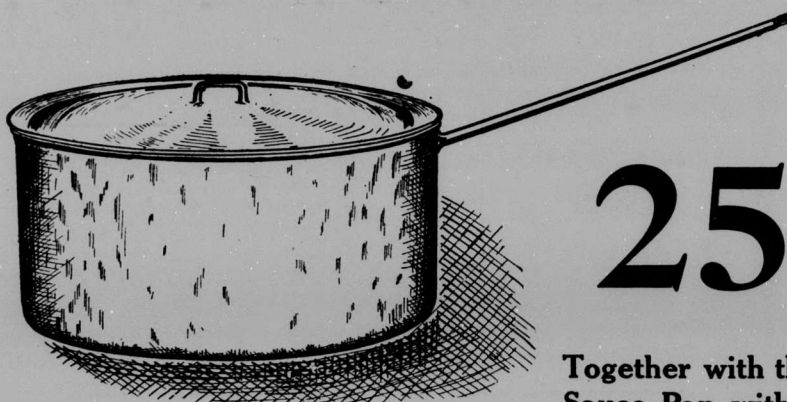
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THIS COUPON IS WORTH 35 CENTS

Cut out this coupon and present it at either of our San Francisco stores with 25 cents. You will receive this 60-cent, 2½ quart enameled covered saucepan in

GENUINE STRANSKY WARE

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The highest evidence of the superiority of Stransky Steel Ware is the fact that it is more widely imitated than all other lines of enamel ware put together.

PULLMAN'S PET SCHEME FAILS.

The Illinois Courts Have Finally Ended the Feudal Institution.

George M. Pullman's dream of a model city has at last vanished in thin air. His vision of a Utopia for laboring men is shattered. It was the Supreme Court of Illinois that punctured the bubble, and the town of Pullman, famous the world over as an ideal manufacturing town, takes its place along with the numerous other suburbs of Chicago, and its Utopian existence comes to an end. To be sure, the red brick city remains, with its twelve thousand inhabitants, but the great Pullman company does not own it from center to circumference, as it once did. One by one the tenants are buying the cottages and dwellings in the town, and it will not be long before the two thousand houses will be sold.

It was as long ago as 1899 that the Supreme Court decided that there must be a change, but an extension of time was given, as it was impossible at that time to sell the property to any advantage. Now, in these piping days of prosperity, it is different. Workingmen are buying homes in all parts of the city.

In this manner the end comes to a feudal institution that was once heralded the world over as a step toward the solution of the tenement question in manufacturing towns. The right of the employes of the corporation to live wherever they please has not been questioned. They were always as free as any citizens of Chicago, but now strangers are allowed to purchase homes in the town on an equal footing with others.

Pullman as it now stands is a neat and tidy appearing town. To the west there is a stretch of prairie in which frogs are croaking and where meadow larks and other birds announce the advent of spring. The suburb is situated on the west bank of Calumet Lake, and extends from the lake to Pullman Boulevard and from 103d street to 115th street. It is built on lands originally belonging to distinct corporations, known as the Pullman Land Association and the Pullman Car Company. The first excavations were made on May 26, 1880. Within two years the city was completed.

In April, 1883, Mr. Pullman gave the town a library of some 5,000 volumes. The Arcade Building, which is the chief public building, besides including the bank and numerous stores, contains a theater. After fifty families had moved in the first public school was opened. The town had its own gasworks and waterworks, and was a complete town within itself. It was the plan of Mr. Pullman to furnish a place where his workmen could find comfortable homes and where the conditions of life would be ideal. Parks and playgrounds were provided, shade trees, lawns and artificial lakes were furnished, and it was thought that the workmen would appreciate all this, but it was found that such was not the case. The people complained of the rules and regulations in regard to the property, and there was discontent and trouble from the very beginning of things.

The real beginning of the end, however, came with the great strike of 1894. Prior to that time the fame of the place was world-wide. It was visited by philanthropic persons from all lands and lauded as one of the wonders of the modern world. People began to complain that rents were too high, and they said that men who lived in other suburbs were the first to be laid off, while those who lived in the town were kept on during slack periods. It was pointed out that this was only natural, but agitators took the matter up and created trouble.

When the strikers were beaten in the great struggle and were compelled to return to their work public attention was called to the place, and the Attorney-General of the State began an investigation. The strike was the means of showing to the world that the town of Pullman was distinctly a feudal institution and a private establishment.

Then the trouble began. It was Maurice T. Maloney who began the quo warranto proceedings, which were carried to the Supreme Court. The opinion of the court was written by Judge Boggs and covered every phase of the litigation.

The important conclusions of the court were couched in the following terms: "The prohibition of the law against unauthorized exercise of power by corporations is based upon the ground of public policy, and the wisdom of the rule may here find exemplification. Considering the rectitude of the purpose which, it is alleged, operated to induce the acts of the corporation which resulted in the creation of the town or city of Pullman, we are constrained to declare the corporation had no lawful power to perform such acts, and that the existence of the town or city where the streets, alleys, school-houses, business houses, sewer system, hotels, churches, waterworks, market places, dwellings and tenements are the exclusive property of the corporation is opposed to good public policy and incompatible with the theory and spirit of our institutions.

"Good public policy demands that the number of persons who are engaged in the business of selling such articles as are necessary to the support, maintenance or comfort of any community should not be restricted by the will of any persons, natural or artificial, and should be left to be determined by the healthy, wholesome and natural operation of the rules of trade, and business should be free from all that which tends to stifle competition and foster monopoly."

There is no doubt and never has been any that George M. Pullman had the good of the men who worked in the shops at heart when he planned his model town. He attempted to give his people all the comforts of a clean, wholesome village, and with that end in view he turned the island in the lake into an athletic park. He had artificial lakes constructed, and one of the best bands in the State gave concerts for the people on summer nights. The theater in the Arcade Building was one of the prettiest and cosiest in the whole region, and, with a handsome church, a fine library and other features, it was supposed that the people would be perfectly satisfied. The lawns were kept up by gardeners, and the town was as clean as a city park.

Under the old regime the town of Pullman had its own police protection, its gas and water plants, but when it became a part of Chicago the city took possession.

Business principles governed in this town from the very start. Nothing was absolutely given away. It was not a charity. The people were supposed to pay for what they obtained in one way or another. Mr. Pullman spent great sums in public utilities, but they were returned, theoretically at least, in the more valuable services of the people who lived and worked in such environments and were unconsciously led to better and more thorough methods by their influence.

But the dream of George M. Pullman's life was destined to be shattered. The monument that he hoped to leave behind him to hold him in perpetual remembrance is doomed to be only a memory. The very people that he wished most to benefit were the worst enemies of the plan.—*Chicago Chronicle*.

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Near Ellis

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Thursdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Saturdays, at 8 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Market 2853.

Alaska Salmon Packers—Ramon Villanera, Secy.; headquarters, 1131 O'Farrell.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 2211 Bush.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Headquarters, 990 McAllister; P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—D. Tierney, 612 Elizabeth.

Boot and Shoe Repairers—Geo. Gallagher, Secy., 502 Hickory ave.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Bootblacks—1st and 4th Sundays, Broadway and Kearny.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 1408 Golden Gate ave.

Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Brighton street, Station L.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 3111 School St., Fruitvale.

Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet Tuesday, 1411 Geary.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Headquarters and meeting hall, 218 Guerrero, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall; meet Tuesdays.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

Foundry Employees—Meet 2d Sunday, 1133 Mission.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Glove Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hotel, Restaurant, Bar Miscellaneous—Headquarters, 1111 Laguna; H. Huber, Secy.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Journymen Horseshoers—Meet 2d, 3d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council, 316 14th.

Ladies' Tailors—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—E. T. O'Day, Secy., 577 Duboce ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Mailers—Secretary, F. Barbrack, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

Marine Cooks and Stewards—46 East.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Mailers—F. Barbrack, Secy., 1741 Blake street, Berkeley.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, Mission Street Bulkhead; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, No. 12, 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, last Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 523 5th; meet Mondays, 1133 Mission.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers, No. 14—1st and 3d Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 308 14th, H. L. White, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Meet 42A West Park St.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Waiters, No. 30—Headquarters, Scott and Eddy; meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 1195 Scott.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, 2 p. m., at headquarters, 509 Golden Gate ave., Rooms 40-42.

Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 335 Noe st.

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H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.
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Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L. J. Borek, 421 Haight St.
O'Connor & Cussen, 132 Van Ness Ave.
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Devisadero St.
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.
Harth, Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
T. P. O'Doud, 186 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., and 731 Van Ness Ave.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission street.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th street.
Jussatiss & Kainen, 923 Buchanan street.
Joe Foss, 2977 Mission street.
Martin Bros., Market street.
H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission & 1906 Fillmore Sts.

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UNFAIR PUBLICATIONS.

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NEW YORK.

American Inventor, (M.)
American Machinist, (W.)
American Museum Journal, (M.)
American Printer, (M.)
Automobile Topics, (W.)
Benziger's Magazine, (M.)
Burr-McIntosh, (M.)
Century, The, (M.)
Christian Advocate, (W.)
Country Life in America, (M.)
Critic and Literary World, (M.)
Delicatore, (M.)
Designer, (M.)
Engineering and Mining Journal, (W.)
Forum, (Q.)
Garden Magazine, (M.)
Gentlewoman, (M.)
Homiletic Review, (M.)
Journal of the Telegraph, (M.)
L'Art de la Mode, (M.)
Literary Digest, (W.)
Marine Engineering, (M.)
McClure's, (M.)
Modern-Review, (M.)
My Business Friend, (M.)
Nautical Gazette, (W.)
Navy League Journal, (M.)
New Idea, (M.)
Paragon Monthly.
Photographic Times, (M.)
Power, (M.)
Power Boat News, (W.)
Rudder, The, (M.)
Smart Set, (M.)
St. Nicholas, (M.)
Tom Watson's Magazine, (M.)
Town and Country, (W.)
Town Topics, (W.)
Trust Companies, (M.)
Typewriter and Phonographic World.
Vogue, (W.)
World's Work, (M.)

Boston, Mass.

Black Cat, (M.)
Modern Priscilla, (M.)
Columbiad, (M.)

Chicago, Ill.

Red Book.
Men and Women, (M.)

Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Ladies' Home Journal, (M.)
Saturday Evening Post, (W.)

Springfield, Mass.

Good Housekeeping, (M.)
New England Homestead, (W.)
American Agriculturist, (W.)
Farm and Home, (S. M.)
Orange Judd Farmer, (W.)

Springfield, Ohio.

Woman's Home Companion, (M.)
Farm and Fireside, (S. M.)
*Abbreviations used—M, monthly; W, weekly; Q, quarterly; S M, semi-monthly.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 605 San Pablo Ave., Oakland.
 (155) Acme Printing Co., 1515 Pine.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 355 McAllister.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
 (46) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
 (82) Baumann-Strong Co., 110 Church.
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
 (139) Blen, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.
 (106) Bohannon, W. G. Co., 3077-3081 Twenty-first.
 (99) Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
 (3) Brunt, W. N. Co., 391 Jessie.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
 (8) Bulletin, The, Lombard and Sansome.
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 (38) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.
 (146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (147) Construction News, 51 Third.
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
 (11) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (126) Crackbon & Tonkin, 22 Leavenworth.
 (142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
 (25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
 (160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
 (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
 (80) Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 (77) Davis Printing Co., 1076 Howard.
 (12) Dettner-Travers Press, 33-35 Main.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 3588 Twentieth.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 304 Polk.
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., 2366 Market.
 (121) German Demokrat, 51 Third.
 (56) Gilmartin & Co., Folsom, near Eighth.
 (156) Glissman Press, Inc., 138 Steiner.
 (153) Golden Gate Press, The, 643 Golden Gate ave.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (14) Goldwin & Slyter, 188 Erie.
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg Co., 14 Leavenworth.
 (122) Guedet, L. F., 131 Falcon Ave.
 (127) Halle & Scott, 640 Commercial.
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
 (158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
 (69) Hastings Printing Co., 350 Fell.
 (150) Helvetia Printing Co., 1964 Post.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
 (90) Hayden Printing Co., 1130 Mission.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 900 Eddy.
 (141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (66) Leland Printing and Publishing Co., 19 7th.
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
 (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
 (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
 (136) Merchants Press, 762 Larkin.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.
 (58) Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 615 Sansome.
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 1580 Geary.
 (115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
 (114) North End Review, 1322 Stockton.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
 (148) Pacific Label Co., 575 Turk.
 (81) Pernaau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (137) Polychrome Company, 214 Hyde.
 (60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
 (109) Primo Press, 1508 Buchanan.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
 (72) Prouty Press, 208 Noe.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.
 (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1474 Market.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.
 (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 405 Eighth, Oakland.
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
 (75) Shaw-Gille Co., 2880 Sixteenth.
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (94) Spaulding-Graul Co., 914 Howard.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1532 Geary.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.
 (50) Starkweather, Latham & Emanuel, 510 Clay.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (53) Stuetzel & Co., 57-59 Clementina.
 (48) Sutter Press, 166 Valencia.
 (63) Telegraph Press, 4150 Eighteenth.

- (149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.
 (107) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
 (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
 (138) Wallace Larsen Co., Inc., 955 O'Farrell.
 (92) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 626 Willow Ave.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS

- (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 1580 Geary.
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

- Bolton & Strong, 1620 Fifteenth.
 Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.
 California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.
 McCabe & Sons, 38 Sycamore Ave.
 Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
 Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission
 Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

MAILERS

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary D. T. Powers may be addressed as above.

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PHONE TEMPORARY 1966

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Open Saturday evenings till 10 p. m.

Union Stamped Shoes

for Ladies—new styles,
 Union Stamp on every
 pair, at the

"Shield of Quality" Shoe House

508 VALENCIA STREET, at Sixteenth

Removed at Last

A West-Point cadet, some years ago, was told by his instructor to draw up the plans and specifications for a railroad viaduct to connect two high hills, between which ran a small stream.

In due course an excellent set of drawings was presented, one showing the bridge in its completion with a sketch of the surroundings and on which sat two men, with their legs hanging over the side, fishing. The drawing was returned with the request that the men be removed from the bridge.

Upon receiving the paper the second time the professor discovered that his instructions had been carried out, but that the two men were seated on the bank of the stream, still in quest of representatives of the finny tribe.

Again was the paper returned, and this time with positive orders to remove the men from the drawing altogether. Imagine the consternation which overspread the features of the "learned instructor," upon receiving the papers for a third time, to find two little graves and tombstones with appropriate epitaphs, situated near the bank of the stream. His orders had been obeyed, and the men removed altogether.—*Harper's Weekly*.

He Won His Case.

An Irishman had to go to law, and in consultation with his counsel he was told that he had a good fighting chance. Paddy, who was anxious to win the case, was meditative for a moment, and then he said:

"Do you think it would be any good to send the judge a pair of ducks?" "No, no; you mustn't do that," said his lawyer. "If you send him a pair of ducks he be sure to decide the case against you."

A day or so later the case was heard, and Paddy won with flying colors. In the course of the congratulations Paddy remarked:

"It was just as well I sent the judge them ducks." "What!" exclaimed counsel. "Did you send the ducks." "Yes," said Paddy, quite pleased with himself; "but after what you said I sent them from the man on the other side."—*Judge*.

One morning when Rufus Choate was still in England his clerk informed him that a gentleman had called and wanted him to undertake a case. "Ah! and did you collect the regular retaining fee?" "I only collected twenty-five guineas, sir." The regular fee was fifty guineas, and Mr. Choate said: "But that was unprofessional; yes, very unprofessional!" "But, sir," said the clerk, apologetically, and anxious to exonerate himself from the charge, "I got all he had." "Ah!" said Mr. Choate, with a different expression, "that was professional; yes, quite professional."—*Argonaut*.

Two Irishmen were crossing the ocean. On the way over Patrick died. Preparations were made for the burial at sea, but the lead weights customarily used in such cases were lost. Chunks of coal were substituted. Everything was finally ready for the last rites, and long and earnestly did Michael look at his friend. Finally he blurted out, sorrowfully: "Well, Pat, I always knew ye were goin' there, but I didn't think they'd make ye bring your own coal."—*Morley Observer*.

"Mama," said little Elsie, "do men ever go to heaven?" "Why, of course, my dear. What makes you ask?" "Because I never see any pictures of angels with whiskers." "Well," said the mother, thoughtfully, "some men go to heaven, but they get there by a close shave."—*Ex*.

Matrimonial Agent—"I can strongly recommend Mr. Softy. He's financially solid, and he neither drinks, smokes, nor takes snuff." Applicant—"Do you think I will marry a man that I can't find fault with?"—*Fliegende Blaetter*.

"Friend, can you tell me the time?" "I have no watch, but there goes the nine o'clock train. It must be past twelve."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter*.

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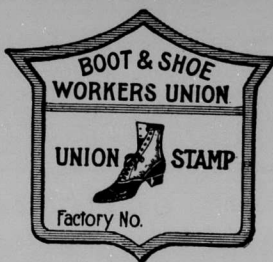
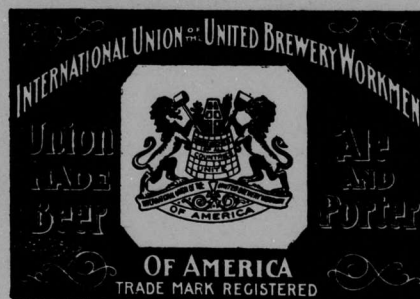
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